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for the box.

D DAILY BY
SNOWDEN,
Proprietor.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1808.

[No. 2144.]

Sales at Vendue.
every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Peculiarities of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are in limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,
on board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel
Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which
will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. d

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November
next.

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M
cholls, on the north side of Prince
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 15. 6m

TWENTY Dollars Reward.

ELDRED from the Subscriber in the month
of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

He abides for in about five feet 8 or
9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his
walk, down look when spoken to and rather
fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood
of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for
some time; it is believed he crossed at the
Great Falls, and is now at work on the great
road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown
or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me
but is now entitled to his freedom. The above
reward will be given to any person who will
apprehend said negro & all reasonable expen
ces paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

FIFTY Dollars Reward.

ELDRED from the service of the subscriber
on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY,
(commonly called TONEY)—He is a
boy 28 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely
well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in
Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Who
ever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or
the district of Columbia, shall receive a re
ward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of
Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIF
TY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences
will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Danvers, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are
forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their
peril.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the
subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the
Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning
at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the
north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet
in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5
inches.

ALSO,

A Lot on the north side of
Cameron street, beginning at the distance of
50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending
20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth
108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the
authority of a deed of trust, from John W.
Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber
dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure
the payment of \$258 6 cents, with interest
from the 15th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, Trustee.

April 6. d

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county,
and give immediate possession. It is less
than three miles from Alexandria, and six
from the George-Town ferry—the distance
from the projected bridge will be less—the
house stands on an elevated hill, and over
looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with
the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house
which I erected, and is nearly finished, con
sists of a center house two stories high, and
wings of one, joined to it, by circular corri
dors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms,
the front of it, and the corridor adjoining,
intended for a green house, this leads to a
drawing room—a dining room separated
from it by the passage and stair-case, is next
to the south corridor which contains 3 closets,
and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in
this wing with the kitchen—a pump of ex
cellent water at the door. The second story of
the center house contains 3 chambers and a
dressing room, with fire places—a large clo
set adjoins the dining room—one of the same
size opens on the stair case, both fitted up
with shelves—store room in the garret, and
cupola on the house top, from whence is seen
a delightful, variegated landscape, completes
the description of the mansion house. A neat
cottage accommodates laborers, and there are
stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the
farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cul
tivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts
the finest collection of fruit that I have seen,
besides every other sort; the list given to me
was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry
trees; I have added several hundred of the
best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large
squares, the soil enriched and borders filled
with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded
by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on
each side of the house: the former proprie
tor possessed much taste, and collected many
ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judi
ciously disposed about the grounds. The

soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of
ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield
an abundant crop; it produced good wheat
and oats last year, and I think with small ex
pence may be rendered productive. Those
who wish a residence, where health will be
preserved, and convenience of intercourse
with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat
of government, will find all combined in
Mount-Washington. I will shew the premi
ses and impart the terms of sale, upon applica
tions by letters directed to the Post-Office,
Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar
bar ploughs with harness, one shovel do.
one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles,
spades, picks, &c.

March 15. d

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county,
in the district of Columbia, hath obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county, let
ters of administration on the personal estate
of Thomas Simms, late of the county afore
said, grocer, deceased: all persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit them with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, on or before the
14th day of October next, or they may be
excluded from all benefit to said estate;
and those indebted thereto are required to
make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of
April, 1808.

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. d

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington
Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you
are called on by the late commissioners to at
tend in person or by proxy, at Washington,
the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a
Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro'
this medium to offer myself a candidate as
your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexand
rians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as
the office is to be kept in Washington, is ob
vious, and no injury can possibly arise from
this arrangement to the Stockholders in the
City. It will render unnecessary in case of
transfers, that the persons conveying or re
ceiving the conveyance should repair to the
clerk's office in the City to have the needful
done. True it is, that it may be done by
power of attorney; but the trouble and ex
pense attendant thereon is an inconvenience,
independent of the necessity of an agent to
effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing
in Alexandria might be the means of saving
that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer
book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the pro
motion of the Bridge, in which I at present
own in my own name and those of others, 146
shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a
preference over any that has no interest therein.
I shall be content to receive whatever em
olument the service may be deemed worthy
of, or as low as any competitor that may be
presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay
ed Sugar, ten boxes of
brown Sugar and ten
tons of Logwood.

CASE OF Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honora
ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the
district of Columbia, holding the district court
of the United States in and for the district a
foresaid, That Friday the 29th day of April,
1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed,
for the trial of the said merchandize, at the
Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the
district aforesaid, before a special session of
the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed
against the said merchandize, together with
this order, be published, fourteen days before
the day hereby appointed for the trial of the

same, in the newspaper published in the said
town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in
the most public manner, for the space of four
teen days before the said day of trial, at the

court house in the town of Alexandria, and
also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

Ck. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in sub
stance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of
brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were
imported from Havanna, into the port of Vi
enna, district of Maryland, in the schooner
Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers,
master, on or about the 20th day of March
last; that the said schooner was at the time
of importing the said merchandize and for a
long time before, a vessel licensed for carry
ing on the coasting trade; that being so li
censed, the said schooner, some time in the
month of Dec. last, cleared out from Balti
more for N. Orleans, and proceeded either

from Baltimore or from some other port or
place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to
Havanna, without having first given up her
license to the collector of the district compre
hending the port of Baltimore, nor to the col
lector of any district comprehending the port

from which she was about to proceed on such
foreign voyage, and without being duly regis
tered by any such collector:—That on such
foreign voyage, the said merchandize was im
ported in the said schooner from Ha
vanna into the said port of Vienna, and
there transported into the port and town of

Alexandria, where the same was seized by
Charles Simms, esq; collector of the customs
as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. d

d29

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia,

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merch
andise, containing two pi
ano fortés, two barrel or
gans, and four music
books,

From the Washington Federalist.

IT will be recollect, that upon the refusal of the French government, in 1797, to receive general Pinckney in the character of minister from the U. S. Mr. Adams, the then president, "believing that neither the honor nor the interest of the U. S. forbade the repetition of advances for securing peace with France," appointed three envoys extraordinary, to endeavor to effect that desirable object.

The following extracts from Marshall's life of Washington, commencing in page 741, of the fifth volume, on the events succeeding this appointment, should be indelibly impressed on the mind of every real republican, of every friend to the dignity and independence of his country.

"History will scarcely furnish an example of a nation, not absolutely degraded, which has experienced from a foreign power such open contumely, and such undisguised insult, as were, on this occasion, suffered by the U. S. in the persons of their ministers.

"It was instigated, though not directly expressed, that their being taken from the party which had supported the measures of their own government, furnished just cause of umbrage; and, under slight pretense, the executive directory delayed to accredit them as the representatives of an independent nation. In this situation they were assailed by persons, not indeed vested with formal authority, but exhibiting sufficient evidence of the source from whence their powers were derived, who, in direct and explicit terms, demanded money of the United States as the condition which must precede, not only the reconciliation of America with France, but any negotiation of the differences between the two countries.

"That an advance of money by a neutral to a belligerent power would be an obvious departure from neutrality, though an insuperable objection to this demand, did not present the most serious and influential reason for repelling it. Such were the circumstances under which it was made, that it could not be acceded to without a surrender of the real independence of the U. S. nor without being, in fact, the commencement of a system, the end of which it was impossible to foresee.

"To the preliminary required by these unofficial agents, therefore, a decided negative was given; but they returned to the charge with wonderful perseverance, and used unwearied arts to work upon the fears of the American ministers, for their country & for themselves. The immense power of France was painted in glowing colors; the humiliation of the house of Austria was stated, and the conquest of Britain was confidently anticipated. In the friendship of France alone, it was said, could America look for safety; and the fate of Venice was held up to warn her of the danger which awaited those who incurred the displeasure of the great republic. The ministers were assured, that if they believed their conduct would be approved in the U. S. they were mistaken. The means which the directory possessed in that country to excite odium against them were great, and would undoubtedly be employed.

"This degrading intercourse was at length interrupted by the positive refusal of the envoys to hold any further communication with the persons employed in it. Meanwhile with persevering but unavailing solicitude, they urged the object of their mission. The directory still refused to acknowledge them in their diplomatic character; and the secretary of exterior relations, at unofficial visits which they made him, renewed the demand which his agents had unsuccessfully pressed.

"Finding the objections to their reception in a public character insurmountable, the American ministers made a last effort to execute the duties assigned to them. In a letter to the minister of exterior relations, they entered at large into the explanations committed to them by their government, and illustrated, by a variety of facts, the uniform friendship of its conduct to France.* Notwithstanding the failure of

* "It is a remarkable fact, that the answer of the French minister to this letter, an answer which criminated the American government in bitter terms, was in the possession of a printer in Philadelphia, who had uniformly supported the pretensions of that republic, before it reached the American government."

Readers of the Aurora! especially you who are honest and well meaning, but continue to consider as oracular the opinions of public men and measures, and our foreign relations detailed in that paper, attend to this all important fact. The times require it.

this effort, and their perfect conviction that all further attempts would be equally unavailing, they continued with a passiveness which must search for its apology in their solicitude to demonstrate to the American people the real views of the French republic, to employ the only means in their power to avert the rupture which was threatened, and which appeared to be inevitable.

"During these transactions, occasion was taken to insult the American government; open war continued to be waged by the cruisers of France on American commerce; and the flag of the U. S. was a sufficient justification for the capture and condemnation of any vessel over which it waved.

"The dispatches communicating these events were laid before congress, and afterwards published. The indignation which they excited was warm and extensive. The attempt to degrade the U. S. into a tributary nation was too obvious to be concealed, and the resentment produced, as well by this attempt as the threats which accompanied it was not confined to the federalists. For a moment a spirit was roused on which an American may reflect with pride and which he may consider as a sure protection from external danger. In every part of the continent, the favorite sentiment was—"millions for defence—not a cent for tribute."

The author then goes on, thro' several pages, to detail the measures taken to vindicate the insulted honor of the country; among others, the raising of an army, and the appointment of general Washington to its command (who had ever held the opinion that France, if convinced that the American spirit would not bend to her will, would recede from the hostile ground she had taken) and proceeds—

"Events soon demonstrated that general Washington had not calculated unreasonably on the effects of the spirit manifested by his country. Although America, supplicating for peace, had been spurned with contempt; although the executive directory had rejected with insult her repeated and sincere prayers to be permitted to make explanations, and had haughtily demanded a concession of their arrogant and unfounded claims, or the advance of pecuniary aids as a preliminary to negociation; America in arms was treated with some respect. Indirect pacific overtures were made, and a willingness on the part of France to accommodate the existing differences on reasonable terms, was communicated."

Every one knows the result. Mr. Adams, always desirous of restoring and preserving harmony with France, eagerly met the overture, and a peace was soon concluded, which would never be disturbed, if France could be convinced of what is believed to be most solemnly true, that tho' of long suffering, the American spirit will never submit to degradation."

From the Philadelphia Register.

NO proposition in Euclid is more certainly true, or more plainly demonstrable than this political axiom: that the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Merchant, are so interwoven and blended together, so dependent on each other, that whatsoever will injure any one of those interests, will, of necessity, affect the other in like manner; and the converse of the proposition is equally founded in truth, that whatsoever serves to promote the welfare of any of those occupations, must tend, in its effects, to benefit the rest. If the Farmer could not sell the surplus produce of his lands, by how low a standard would the value of those lands be established? And if the Merchant is forbidden, by an Embargo laid on his shipping in our own ports by our own government, from exporting the products of the soil, will he purchase them, for that purpose? Or can he, while laboring under such a prohibition, buy for foreign markets such articles, produced by the industry and skill of our tradesmen and manufacturers, as our merchants have been in the practice of sending abroad? If the Farmer cannot vend his grain, will he, or can it be expected that he should, bestow his unrequited labor upon the cultivation of his fields. If the occupation of our own merchant is completely suspended, by means of an Embargo—so that neither he nor foreign traders are permitted to buy and carry away the productions of this country—can we be supplied from abroad with those numerous articles which the necessities of the people and the condition of the country not only render indispensably requisite; but from which even the revenues of the government are derived? And if such be the situation in which the Farmer and

the Merchant are placed, by the more immediate operation of an embargo on our shipping and trade, what must be the consequences to those numerous as well as useful classes of artisans, and persons of laborious employments, who draw the means of their subsistence from such occupations as are dependent upon the pursuits of agriculture and commerce? What, for instance, among many others, must become of our millers, coopers, wheelwrights, waggoners, smiths, &c. besides laborers of various descriptions; of our sailors, carriers, and draymen, together with those numerous artificers and workmen who are employed in the construction and equipment of ships? Need it be said that this state of things must unavoidably, in a little time, prove ruinous to thousands of our most valuable citizens, and destructive of the best interests of the country? No: it is self-evident, that such will be the consequences of that wretched system of policy, by which our foreign trade; and, with it, the interests of the husbandman, mechanic, every description of working people, &c. are subject to the merciless gripe of an Embargo; unless, indeed, that sort of policy shall be soon abandoned.

Mr. Jefferson has said, in his Notes on Virginia * "Let our workshops remain in Europe"; and that, "it is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there, than to bring them to the provisions and materials, and with them their manners and principles." If, then, he is desirous of putting down such manufactures and mechanic trades, as already give bread to vast numbers of our fellow citizens: if the people of the country are to look solely to the workshops of Europe, for those articles which have hitherto added to the wealth of our own country, and supported among us numerous families of good citizens: and if, at the same time, it comports with the calculations of Mr. Jefferson's political arithmetic, to deprive the American people not only of the means of procuring from the workshops of Europe those articles of commerce which we can neither do without, nor manufacture ourselves; but also, to prevent us from sending to the manufacturers, abroad, those provisions and materials, for which they would pay us, and which we cannot consume: and if, in addition to all this, we are to be compelled "to abandon the ocean altogether," as the same enlightened statesman seems to think, "it might be better for us" to do so—if, we say, the Jeffersonian principles, thus avowed, and now actually carrying into operation by the administration, are designed to be persisted in by the present administration and their adherents; it is then high time for the merchants, the farmers, the mechanics, as well as all other classes of our citizens, to look to their own interests. It behoves them to consider well their situation; and laying aside the delusive prejudices of party and attachment to men, to provide before it shall be too late, a stronger security than they now possess, for a continuance of their own welfare and the public happiness.

NO TIME-SERVER.

* Let the reader contrast this opinion of Mr. Jefferson, with the following extract from his answer to the Tammany Society of N. York.

"To turn seriously to that policy which plants the manufacturer and the husbandman side by side, and establishes at the door of every one that exchange of mutual labors and comforts which we have hitherto sought in distant regions and under perpetual risk of broils with them."

—And then pronounce whether it is possible that foreign nations should require that government, in the opinion and conduct of whose chief magistrate, the most barefaced inconsistency and contradiction are thus identified.—REGISTER.

NEW YORK. April 13.

Captain Lawson, from St. Croix, informs us, that the island of Martinique was in a state of revolt, occasioned by famine; and that the inhabitants, having received a partial supply of provisions from the British, had solicited them to take possession of the island.

Capt. L. further informs, that two British frigates had captured the island of Marie-Galante, where they found five million weight of coffee, which they were about to carry off in British vessels that had been ordered there for the purpose.

The British colonies in the West Indies are represented as being well supplied with flour, a large quantity having been shipped to St. Croix from Barbadoes.

Sailed yesterday morning for Bordeaux, by permission of government, the ship Arcturus, captain Main. We understand she has on board, including passengers & crew, one hundred and ten souls.

PITTSBURGH April 3.
POLITICS FOR THE INDUSTRIOS.

It appears by the answer to the arithmetic proposed in this number, and inserted in a late paper, that the interest of two million of dollars for one year, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It also appears that by an act of the congress of the U. S. passed on the 13th Feb. 1806, a sum of two millions of dollars was appropriated toward defraying any extraordinary expenses which might be incurred in the intercourse between the U. S. and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the president of the U. S. who shall, says the act, cause an account thereof to be laid before congress as soon as may be. It is well known that these two millions, very soon after they were thus appropriated, were drawn from the treasury, and I believe that two years at least have elapsed since that time. The interest of two millions for two years is just two hundred and forty thousand dollars; or as much as would buy in this western country two hundred comfortable farms. And has the president ever laid any account of the application of these two million (as required by law) before congress? If the people & their representatives will permit the executive to hold millions of the public money in his hands, while he keeps involved in alarming mystery and secrecy the most important concerns of the nation, they may toll the knell of liberty and republicanism.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Randolph rose to give notice that he meant to bring forward a motion on a subject of considerable public interest, and in which in his opinion the honor of the government of the U. S. was materially implicated. He held in his hand an application from a veteran soldier on the subject of his bounty land, and who had sent him a power of attorney to act for him; a man of unimpeachable character, and who had not been at the seat of government since it was established. I found, said Mr. R. that his warrant, No. 9, his name Wm. Bryan, has been drawn and fraudulently located; I say fraudulently, because I am well assured that the party has not received any advantage from the warrant, and there is the strongest evidence of fraud. His warrant has been drawn and located, by whom I cannot discover; researches were completely baffled by the memorable fire, which it is presumable owed its origin to a desire to cover frauds of this nature. I was referred from the war office to the treasury office; for the only chance of finding out who had acted as attorney in fact for this old man, was that the warrant ought to have been returned and on file there. On going there I found that the space on the record which the warrant ought to have occupied, was blank; and that no such warrant exists on the treasury files. I believe this is far from being a solitary case, but that the cases are numerous, and many of those who have honestly earned a title to public land, have been in this way defrauded, and the land sold to speculators who have reaped the benefit of it. I therefore give notice that I shall at a future day move for an enquiry into this subject.

Mr. Poincier presented a memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying a modification of the ordinance for the government of the territories. Referred to a committee of the whole to whom a bill on the same subject was referred.

The bill for altering and establishing certain post roads, having been read, and the question put "Shall this bill pass?"

Messrs. Taylor, Smith, Alston, D. R. Williams, Bacon and Tallmadge opposed the bill; and Messrs. Randolph, Bibb, Blackledge, Staniford, Troup and Lloyd supported it.

The opponents of the bill objected to it because the number of new roads created being so much greater than of old ones put down, would create an expense to the U. S. over and above the net revenue of the post office establishment, of from 30 to 50,000 dollars; because that so great a ramification as this bill proposed might render the institution too cumbersome;

that the nation did not expect nor was it originally contemplated, that the post office establishment should be supported by any other revenue than that which it creates; that the too great expense of this establishment would digest the nation with that

which properly fostered, great utility to the people; by drawing the rich blood into, and giving it a p institution, which they only aimed to event that more harm was extending it to too great from fostering it with econ to this it was said that mode, or the post master prevented carrying the law must anticipate appre which had much objected to: that the of 44 new roads a year or minished the net proceeds from the establishment from dollars while the present b new roads, would in the s cause a deficit of perhaps dollars beyond the net establishmen; that there was into view the salaries of the general post office, a diture of \$10,000 and above the \$14,000 dollars; which by the additional expen erection of the new roads be a serious expence to the establishment w only to yield a profit.

The advocates of the b the only objection which made to the bill was on a roads supposed to be up down, and not so as which it erected; the conjectural estimate of a over and above the revenue the establishment, of 30 dollars, was correct, which admitted, it would be at leal whether the benefit to a diffusion of information exceed the additional benefits to be derived from the new army would shrink from the cie benefits to be derived from 50,000 dollars for that the bill provided road Georgia to which the Ind distinguished, which would dinate of information passed; and in a govern the will of the people, its importance that the people formed; that if the principle opponents of the bill w the establishment should revenue, even in case of exceeding the revenue, th right justly claim credit government for the many which it had annually obti; and that it was extre whether the cost of these ed the proceeds to be de it was also said, that if to New Orleans were put cause a great diminution o the mail being kept up f government altogether, the ment ought correctly t us whole expence.

The bill was passed by 131.

WEDNESDAY, A. M. Randolph called for day on the bill for arming the militia of the United States. The Speaker declared the resolution respecting the difference in the orders of the

Mr. Randolph moved to p the bill for arming the militi up.

On the suggestion of M. Randolph modified his motion relative to the emb to a committee of the union—Negative.

The bill concerning pa derived from the senate wi

A motion was made to re of the whole—Negative. A motion to refer it to a was negatived—aye 32. It was then ordered to be printed, 44 to 33.

The house then went into a solution declaring that the under certain contingencies to suspend the embargo.

Messrs. Love, Risk, M. and Randolph opposed it. About five o'clock a mot

RCH April 3.
THE INDUSTRIALIST.

answer to the arithmetic, in this number, of dollars for one year, cent. per annum, is ten thousand dollars, by an act of the congress on the 13th Feb., millions of dollars, defraying any extra which might be incurred between the U. S. to be paid out of any, not otherwise ap- be applied under the president of the U. S. who cause an account there. in that these two mil- er they were thus ap- drawn from the treasury; two years at least have passed. The interest of two years is just two hun- dred dollars; or as much western country runs farms. And has the on account of the ap- million (as required ress? If the people & will permit the execu- tions of the public mon- while he keeps involved and secretey the most of the nation, they of liberty and repub-

RESS.

PRESENTATIVES.

April 12. We give notice that forward a motion on a sole public interest, and on the honor of the U. S. was materially in his hand an application soldier on the sub- end, and who had sent me to act for him; a sole character, and who the seat of government wished. I found, said arrant, No. 9, his has been drawn and I say fraudulently, assured that the party advantage from the strongest evidence I cannot discover; completely baffled by the which it is presumable desire to cover frauds as referred from the treasury office; for the gout who had acted for this old man, was not to have been returned.

On going there I on the record which have occupied, was which warrant exists on I believe this is far case, but that the and many of those turned a title to public this way defrauded, speculators who have it. I therefore give a future day move for subject.

rescued a memorial of the Mississippi ter- lification of the ordi- nance of the territories, of the whole to same subject was re-

ving and establishing been read, and all this bill pass?"

Mr. Alston, D. R. Tallmadge opposed.

Mr. Randolph, Bibb, Troop and Lloyd

the bill objected to it of new roads created than of old ones put in expense to the U. S. net revenue of the amount of from 30 to use that so great a bill proposed might be too cumbersome to expect nor was it supported by any that which it created aence of this establish- the nation with that

which properly fostered, would be of so great utility to the people; that gentlemen, by drawing the rich blood from other institutions, and giving it a passage into this which they only aimed to nourish; in any event that more harm would result from exceeding it to too great a latitude than from fostering it with economy. In addition to this it was said that if this bill passed, an additional appropriation must be made, or the post master general must be directed carrying the law into effect, or must anticipate appropriations, pursuing a practice which had of late been so much objected to; that the establishment of 44 new roads a year or two ago had diminished the net proceeds of the post office establishment from 50,000 to 2,300 dollars while the present bill proposing 90 new roads, would in the same proportion cause a deficit of perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 dollars beyond the net revenue of the establishment; that there was already taking into view the salaries of the officers of the general post office, an annual expenditure over and above the annual receipts, of 14,000 dollars; which when increased by the additional expence caused by the erection of the new roads proposed would be a serious expence to the United States from that establishment which ought properly to yield a profit.

The advocates of the bill replied that the only objection which could be fairly made to the bill was on account of the old roads supposed to be unproductive which is put down, and not on account of the new ones which it erected; that supposing the conjectural estimate of a surplus expence over and above the revenue arising from the establishment, of 30 or even 50,000 dollars, was correct, which was by no means admitted, it would be at least problematical whether the benefit to be received from a diffusion of information would not far exceed the additional expence; that the benefit to be derived from the two millions used for the new army of 6000 men, would shrink from the comparison with the benefits to be derived from the expenditure of 50,000 dollars for this purpose; that the bill provided roads for a vast tract of new settled country in the state of Georgia to which the Indian title has been extinguished, which would be left totally destitute of information except the bill passed; and in a government like ours, the conduct of which was founded upon the will of the people, it was of absolute importance that the people should be informed; that if the principle admitted by the opponents of the bill was correct, that the establishment should consume its own revenue, even in case of the expence now exceeding the revenue, the establishment might justly claim credit from the general government for the many thousand dollars which it had annually voted to the treasury; and that it was extremely doubtful whether the cost of these roads would exceed the proceeds to be derived from them.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, of the 26th March, for the schr Rolla, arrived at New York.

"The Rochefort squadron is said to have arrived at St. Augustine (Floridas) with 16,000 troops on board."

the committee rise, Mr. Randolph having ceased speaking for that purpose, & carried.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Barclay, deceased, which being gone thro' was immediately ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Flour at St. Croix 14 dollars, beef 12 pork 24.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Bacon said he rose with feeling of the deepest sensibility to perform a solemn and painful duty, by announcing the death of his friend and colleague, Mr. Jacob Crowninshield, who expired this morning at five o'clock.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

On motion of Mr. Fisk,

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Jacob Crowninshield, esq. late a representative in congress from the state of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams,

Resolved, That the members of this house will testify their respect for the memory of Jacob Crowninshield, esq. late one of their body, by wearing crapes on the left arm for one month.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

Resolved, That the members of this house will attend the funeral of the late Jacob Crowninshield, esq. to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smilie,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the senate to notify them of the death of Jacob Crowninshield, esq. late a member of this house, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Findley moved that when the House adjourn, they adjourn to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to prepare for attending the funeral. Carried. On motion of Mr. Newton, the House adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, of the 26th March, for the schr Rolla, arrived at New York.

"The Rochefort squadron is said to have arrived at St. Augustine (Floridas) with 16,000 troops on board."

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in New York from his correspondent at Trinidad, dated March 12.

"The Grenada brig arrived here two days ago from off Guadalupe, and brought intelligence that the Rochefort squadron, of five sail of the line, had got into Basseterre Roads. Admiral Duckworth came out in pursuit of them ten days ago; but not finding them here, he left one sail of the line with admiral Cochrane, and proceeded to St. Domingo."

Extract of a letter to the editor from a gentleman at Augusta, Kentucky, dated the 21st February 1801.

"The Orleans traders in this country are in a very precarious situation at present. Many of them have on hand from one to ten and fifteen thousand dollars worth of property, all perishable, and do not think worth while starting it to that market. Some went from this port, and from all accounts, they wish themselves back with their property. Money was never known to be so scarce as it now is."

(Wheeling Repository.)

Zinc is strongly recommended for sheathing ships instead of copper, from the circumstances of its being considerably cheaper, of its wasting less from salt water and from its becoming in a short time so hard as effectually to resist the effects both of air and water.—On the like grounds it is preferable to lead in roofing houses, cisterns &c. Zinc can be rolled as thin as 6 oz. to the square foot: supposing the sheet to be 1 7/8 of the thickness of lead, it will be but at one third of the price of lead.

[London paper.]

Extract of a letter from the captain of a Boston vessel carried into Algesiras, to his owners.

"The masters of captured American vessels detained at this place, yesterday received the following answer to their letter to Mr. Ervine, acting minister from the United States to the Spanish court.

"To captains Lasher, Luskin, Foster, Davis and Brown.

MADRID, Feb. 9.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter of the 29th ult. was duly received by the courier of yesterday. I had been previously informed of four of your captures under the Spanish Decree

[similar to the Milan decree] and had made a representation to the Spanish government — My note upon this subject remains unanswered. Hence I am unable to give you any certain assurance, as to the issue of your trials by the inferior tribunal of Algesiras; and as no appeal from such tribunal, on operations arising under the last decree, has been decided by the high court of admiralty, for the same reason I cannot feel any great confidence in the result of the appeal you may make to it in case of condemnation at Algesiras. Nevertheless since the trade of the U. S. cannot properly be subjected to the provisions of such decrees, and indeed, by the existing treaty, is particularly exempted from them, and since also it is not the intention of the French government, (in imitation of whose policy this measure of his Catholic majesty has been taken,) to execute its decrees of the same tenor against the property of the American citizens, hence it is reasonable to be expected that the Spanish government will also relax

from the strict letter of the instrument, and adopt the application of it which may be observed by its allies. Therefore in case any of your vessels or cargoes, should be condemned at Algesiras, I must recommend an appeal to the admiralty here. If such should become necessary, you would do well to send your powers of attorney and employ as your agent Moses Young, consul for the U. S. here, and to communicate with him fully upon all the circumstances of your respective cases.

"Gentlemen your obedient servant,
"GEO. W. ERVINE."

"If ever we come to trial at Algesiras we are sure of being condemned. This would have happened long ago, if they could have induced us to appoint any one to defend our cases, and consented to have been tried while in quarantine; but now, I believe, the court cannot proceed to trial until they have orders from the general of marine, who has at present forbade them.

"P. S. There are 9 or 10 sail of detained vessels here—the property is estimated at 200,000 dollars. There are about 10 or 12,000 bbls. flour—the last sold for 12 dolls."

From the New York Evening Post.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the federal republicans of the town of Kingston, on Monday evening the 21st of March instant

JEREMIAH DUBOIS,
in the Chair.

PETER MARIUS GROEN.

Secretary

Resolved, unanimously, That no period (since the revolution,) in the history of our country, has presented a crisis so alarming and a distress so general and far extended as the present. It is alarming, for Europe bends under the military despotism of the most cruel and detestable tyrant, and but one nation opposes its main front to universal dominion. Distressing, for our produce is wasting in our granaries, commerce is annihilated, and enterprise sacrificed on the altar of executive experiments. Thousands of our seamen who braved the storm, and whistled in the fury of the tempest, who have smiled at death in its most dreadful forms, are compelled to linger out a miserable existence, to test executive experiments. Our merchants paralyzed cannot meet their engagements, and the horrors of a Goal are added to the pangs of poverty, and the distress and ruin of their families to test executive experiments! — The farmer, the yeomanry and bulwark of our country, are at liberty to cultivate their fertile fields to see their hard earned produce a burthen on their hands, to test executive experiments! In such an administration we can have no confidence. — Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the sacred duty, of men of all parties to rally around the principles secured by the revolution, and to express their dissent to measures ruinous to their country, more especially when they are not permitted to judge of the necessity which induces the executive to recommend them.

Resolved, That a just confidence in honest men is proper, but in the present case that confidence ought not to be extended to our rulers. On affairs of great national concern, when the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of the country is sacrificed the people ought to know why. Man is fallible, and Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, prove him corrupt.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the patriotic exertions of their representative Barent Gardiner, in the congress of the U.

States in exposing the ruinous measures pursued by the prevailing party. For his bold, just, and impressive view of our foreign and domestic relations, and we rejoice that he is still left to us to unmask the hypocrites who boldly hazard the welfare of the people.

Celibacy.—Innumerable arguments might be drawn both from nature and reason to shew the wickedness and folly of those men who pass their lives in Celibacy.

"You Batchelors," said Augustus, the Roman Emperor, "I know not by what name to call you; not by that of Citizens, since the city might perish for you; for you seem determined to extirpate the human race; for you are guilty of murder in not suffering those to be born, who should proceed from you; you are guilty of sacrifice, in destroying human nature; and by leading a single life, you overturn, as far as in your power, the temples of the Gods, dissolve the government, by disobeying its laws, betray your country, and demolish the city, by depriving it of inhabitants."

It was smartly said by a young man, to a great general and Baltic hero, who bid him resign his seat. The youth refused, "Because," says he, "you have brought no son into the world, who might hereafter give place to me."

Deneale's VOLUNTEERS.

YOU will parade THIS EVENING, (Saturday) 16th, at half past four o'clock, on the usual muster ground, in common dress, with arms complete.

By order,

Wm. F. Gray, 1st Sergeant.
April 16.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria are requested to make out a list of their taxable property of the following description, in order that they may be prepared to hand the same to the subscriber when called upon.

Richard Lewis, Assessor.
April 16. dly

A List of the Taxable Property.

Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto, shop keepers, tavern licences, stores, lamp tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.

"And if any master or mistress of a family, or any owner of taxable property, shall neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or her family; or of all his or her taxable property, within five days after demand made thereof by any assessor, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any tytheable or any taxable property, or shall in any other manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed upon such tytheable or taxable property. Every merchant, shop-keeper, mechanic, or other person, having in his or her service or employment any clerk-journeyman-apprentice or assistant, shall render an account of the same in his or her list of tytheables, and shall be accountable for the capitation tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as if such clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a member of his or her family.

April 16.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

CHARLES BENNETT,
Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloth and Kerseymeres.

Irish Linens.

A few elegant Muslin Robes.

Calicoes and Ginghams.

Seine and Sail Twine.

Fine and coarse Hats.

Clover Seed of the first quality.

12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled,

&c. &c.

April 6.

dlywo2y

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. 1808.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1808.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *face using Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle or mercury of any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)
Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lape remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor.

Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

N. HINGSTON,
FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
HAIR ON HAND.

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Gras, Timothy, Herbs Grass, Rye Grass, Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoliate, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arris, Caraway, Dill, Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants, with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardner, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Climney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to hire till January next,

A NEGRO MAN, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. dlw&lawtstMy

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Craig, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March,

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sar. Craig, deceased.

March 10. eo6w

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf, French Brandy, in pipes

Cattonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potowmac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower many votes in my name for the officers of the Washington Bridge Company, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this

April 12.

ecm

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON, and MARY his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to Sale for ready money, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, on the premises;

A Frame Store and Warehouse, Built by the said PHILIP WANTON on a space of ground belonging to the heirs of John Saunders, deceased. The ground is subject to an annual rent payable to Samuel Coats, which rent is now several years in arrears, which will be made known on the day of sale.

James Keith,

John C. Herbert.

April 9.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Marie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, Esq.

March 23.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing on the

First Tuesday in April next. Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

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|---|----------|
| 1 | \$25,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 |
| 4 | 2,000 |
| 7 | 1,000 |

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